7/10/86 31527-3

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

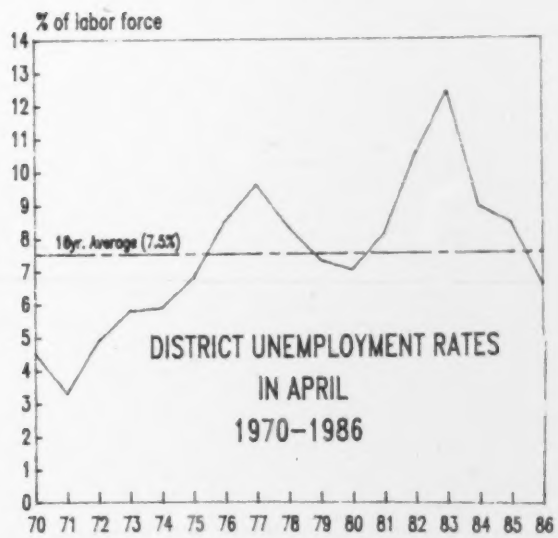
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR APRIL 1986 JUNE 27, 1986

D.C. Unemployment Rate 6.5%
Lowest April Rate in 12 Years

D.C. Jobs Grow 3.6% Over The Year



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

The District's unemployment rate dropped 0.4 percentage point in April, 1986 to 6.5 percent. Since January, 1986 the City's jobless rate has declined steadily, falling 1.1 percentage points. With the growth in employment opportunities in the District and the Area, District resident employment increased by 2,500 over the month. The over-the-month growth in resident employment of 0.8 percent is slightly higher than the 0.5 percent March-to-April growth in employment registered between 1970 and 1985. A drop in the level of unemployment also contributed to the decline in the rate over the month. Between March and April, 1986, total unemployment in the District fell from 22,200 to 20,900. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted unemployment rate fell from 7.5 percent in March, 1986 to 7.1 percent in April, 1986.

Between April, 1985 and April, 1986, the District's jobless rate dropped 1.9 per-

Job Service . . .

Job Bank
- A system to list your jobs for quick, efficient screening

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
April 1986 a/

	April b/ 1986	March c/ 1986	April 1985	March 1985	Net Change From March 1986	Net Change From April 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	321,300	320,000	314,000	317,600	1,300	7,300
Total Employed	300,300	297,800	287,700	289,400	2,500	12,600
Total Unemployed	20,900	22,200	26,300	28,200	- 1,300	- 5,400
Unemployment Rate d/	6.5	6.9	8.4	8.9	- 0.4	- 1.9
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,009,200	1,987,900	1,931,100	1,928,800	21,300	78,100
Total Employed	1,942,800	1,919,400	1,858,300	1,854,100	23,400	84,500
Total Unemployed	66,400	68,500	72,800	74,700	- 2,100	- 6,400
Unemployment Rate d/	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.9	- 0.1	- 0.5
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,688,000	1,667,900	1,617,100	1,611,200	20,100	70,900
Total Employed	1,642,400	1,621,600	1,570,600	1,564,700	20,800	71,800
Total Unemployed	45,500	46,300	46,500	46,600	- 800	- 1,000
Unemployment Rate d/	2.7	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.2

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

centage points. This is the second largest April-to-April decline in the District's jobless rate on record. The largest decline occurred between April, 1983 and April, 1984, when the rate dropped 3.4 percentage points. Strong over-the-year gains in industry employment continues to contribute to the improved labor force status of District residents. Since April, 1985, District resident employment has increased by 12,600.

As a result of a strong and growing local economy, joblessness among District residents also improved over the year. Between April, 1985 and April, 1986, joblessness in the District declined from 26,300 to 20,900. The drop in the District's jobless rate of 5.9 percentage points since April, 1983 is further evidence of the strength and growth of the local economy. Nationally, the civilian unadjusted jobless rate increased slightly from 7.0 percent in April, 1985 to 7.1 percent in April, 1986.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington D.C., MSA by City and County

APRIL, 1986

	Apr. 1986 a/	Mar. 1986 b/	Apr. 1985
Washington, D.C.	6.5	6.9	8.4
Alexandria City	4.6	4.4	4.8
Fairfax City	3.2	3.1	4.4
Falls Church City	5.5	4.9	5.3
Manassas City	2.9	3.1	3.2
Manassas Park City	2.3	2.1	1.8
Arlington County	3.4	3.3	3.9
Fairfax County	2.7	2.7	2.6
Prince William County	2.4	2.6	2.4
Loudoun County	2.5	2.4	2.2
Stafford County	2.7	2.8	2.7
Montgomery County	2.1	2.1	2.3
Prince Georges County	2.9	2.9	3.2
Frederick County	2.6	3.7	4.3
Calvert County	3.2	3.8	4.1
Charles County	2.3	2.6	2.8

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised

SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

The April, 1986 unemployment rate of 6.5 percent is the lowest April rate in twelve years, when the rate was 5.9 percent. With the decline in the District's jobless rate in recent months, the City's rate is approaching levels that suggest some advances are being made against the structural unemployment problems of the City.

THE AREA AND SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Like the District, the Area and Suburban unemployment rates have declined throughout 1986. The declines in their unemployment rates have been more gradual, though, than the District's. Between January, 1986 and April, 1986, the Area jobless rate dropped from 3.8 percent to 3.3 percent, while the Suburban jobless rate dropped from 3.1 percent to 2.7 percent. Over the month (March, 1986 to April, 1986) their respective rates declined 0.1 percentage point. Contributing to the over-the-month declines in the Area and Suburban unemployment rates were increases in employment of 23,400 and 20,800, respectively. As a result of these employment gains, Area and Suburban resident employment stood at 1,942,800 and 1,642,400 in April. Declining unemployment also contributed to the drop in the unemployment rate over the month. In the Area, total joblessness was 66,400 in April, 1986, down 2,100 from the previous month. Suburban joblessness was 45,500 in April, 1986, 800 fewer than in March, 1986.

With the Area in general, and the

Revised Labor Force Statistics*
Washington, D.C. MSA**
1984 1/, 2/

Month	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed Number	Unemployed Rate
January	1,859,200	1,770,400	88,800	4.8
February	1,864,100	1,779,500	84,600	4.5
March	1,878,700	1,796,700	82,000	4.4
April	1,889,400	1,813,000	76,400	4.0
May	1,912,100	1,834,400	77,700	4.1
June	1,951,300	1,866,400	84,900	4.3
July	1,972,800	1,886,500	86,300	4.4
August	1,973,300	1,892,600	80,700	4.1
September	1,943,100	1,866,400	76,700	3.9
October	1,957,000	1,878,400	78,500	4.0
November	1,957,400	1,884,300	73,100	3.7
December	1,973,500	1,896,100	77,500	3.9
Annual Averages	1,927,700	1,847,100	80,600	4.2

*These statistics supersede the monthly data published throughout 1985.

**The Washington, D.C. MSA includes: the District of Columbia; Charles, Frederick, Calvert, Montgomery, and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas, and Manassas City Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia.

1/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
2/ Due to a revision in the labor force statistics for the Maryland portion of the Washington, D.C. MSA, the 1984 labor force statistics for the Washington Area published in the May 16, 1986 issue of the Area Labor Summary have been revised.

Suburbs in particular, approaching full employment, the Area and Suburban employment situations improved only slightly over the year. Between April, 1985 and April, 1986, the Area jobless rate declined from 3.8 percent to 3.3 percent, while the Suburban jobless rate declined from 2.9 percent to 2.7 percent. In the Area, employment increased by 84,500 over the year--to 1,942,800. Suburban employment was up by 71,800 between April, 1985 and April, 1986. Since April, 1985, total joblessness in the Area and Suburbs has declined slightly; 6,400 in the Area and 1,000 in the Suburbs.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,251 in April, 1986--down 666 from March, 1986. In April, 1986, 57.1 percent of all UI recipients were males, with clerical and sales workers comprising 24.9 percent of all UI claimants. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants in April, up 0.3 week from the previous month. Over the month, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment for males increased from 9.8 weeks to 10.3 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.3 weeks to 10.2 weeks.

Since April, 1985, the number of individuals receiving UI benefits increased by 138. Despite the increase in the total number of UI claimants, the median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment declined from 10.7 weeks in April, 1985 to 10.3 weeks in April, 1986. The decrease in the median duration of the current spell of the insured unemployment was due to a decrease in the duration of joblessness among both males and females. Since April, 1985, the length of the current spell of insured unemployment for females decreased from 10.7 weeks to 10.2 weeks, and that for males decreased from 10.7 weeks to 10.3 weeks.

LENGTH OF CURRENT SPELL OF INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
April, 1986

Duration and Sex	Apr. 1986 b/	Mar. 1986 c/	Apr. 1985
Total	10,251	10,917	10,113
1-2 Weeks	1,634	1,455	1,224
3-4 Weeks	979	1,280	1,164
5-14 Weeks	4,296	4,890	4,206
15-26 Weeks	3,342	3,292	3,519
Median Duration			
All Claimants	10.3	10.0	10.7
Males	10.3	9.8	10.7
Females	10.2	10.3	10.7

SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED a/
April, 1986

	Apr. 1986 b/	Mar. 1986 c/	Apr. 1985
Total	10,251	10,917	10,113
Sex			
Male	5,849	6,309	5,465
Female	4,402	4,608	4,648
Occupation			
Prof., Tech., & Mgr.	2,344	2,391	2,344
Clerical & Sales	2,549	2,624	2,528
Service	2,109	2,374	2,071
Farm, Fish, Forest	99	127	81
Processing	38	52	38
Machine Trade	205	189	134
Benchwork	86	88	81
Structural	1,552	1,805	1,060
Misc. & INA	1,188	1,267	1,776

a/ This data refers to all individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits from the District regardless of place of residence.

b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Source: DOES/LMIR

Job Service . . .

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	April b/ 1986	March c/ 1986	April 1985	April b/ 1986	March c/ 1986	April 1985
TOTAL	641.3	639.8	619.2	1,968.8	1,959.8	1,874.5
Total Private Sector	374.7	373.1	360.8	1,402.4	1,391.3	1,322.0
Manufacturing	15.2	15.4	14.7	83.4	84.2	80.5
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	40.7	41.0	39.4
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	2.9
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.4	22.8	21.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.8	14.8	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.7	43.2	41.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.3
Printing & Publishing	11.9	12.1	11.6	30.8	31.3	29.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.5	6.5	6.2
All Other Manufacturing	3.3	3.3	3.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	1.1	1.2
Construction	13.7	12.3	12.6	117.6	113.4	106.9
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.4	24.6	25.5	87.8	87.5	85.5
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.6	4.7	4.9
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.1	36.6	35.1
All Transportation	8.5	8.6	9.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.8	16.0	16.5	46.1	46.2	45.4
Trade	64.6	64.7	62.8	393.4	390.8	371.1
Wholesale	9.4	9.4	9.2	73.8	73.0	70.0
Retail	55.2	55.3	53.6	319.6	317.8	301.1
General Merchandise	5.0	5.3	5.3	38.7	39.2	36.5
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.7	43.2	39.9
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	35.3	35.4	33.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.4	22.2	21.7
Eating and Drinking Places	27.5	27.4	26.3	106.5	104.4	99.6
All Other Retail	22.7	22.7	22.0	74.0	73.4	69.7
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	34.4	34.4	34.4	111.1	110.2	105.2
Banking	7.1	7.1	7.1	21.0	20.9	20.6
All Other	27.3	27.3	27.3	90.2	89.3	84.6
Services	222.4	221.6	210.7	607.8	604.1	571.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	13.6	13.5	12.4	30.6	30.3	28.3
Personal Services	3.8	3.8	3.9	23.3	23.1	22.7
Business Services	47.4	47.2	43.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.6	30.5	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	22.1	21.9	20.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.5	29.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.3	74.2	71.0	553.9	550.7	520.5
Government	266.6	266.7	258.4	566.5	568.5	552.5
Federal Government	215.5	215.8	209.4	361.1	362.0	355.8
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.4	206.6	196.7
D.C. Government	46.0	45.8	44.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	5.1	5.1	4.9			

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

☆☆☆☆☆

In April, jobs in the District numbered 641,300--a new record for the month of April and the third consecutive monthly record. Compared to March, 1,500 new jobs were added to the District's economy in April. The increase occurred primarily in the private sector where the number of jobs rose by 1,600. The over-the-month increase in private sector jobs occurred in Construction with 1,400 new jobs and Services with 800 new jobs. All other industries experienced either no change or minimal losses during the month of April. Public sector growth was solely in the District Government (200 new jobs), while the Federal Government had a net loss of 300 jobs.

Compared to year ago estimates (April, 1985 to April, 1986) the District has 22,100 additional jobs, representing a healthy 3.6 percent growth rate. Over half of this growth was in the private sector (13,900). In the private sector, the Services industry led the expansion. Within Services, the principal growth components were Business Services (3,800) and Hotels and Other Lodging Places (1,200). In the Trade industry, Retail Trade accounted for eighty-nine percent of the growth. In the District, Federal employment was also a plus, adding 6,100 jobs between April, 1985 and April, 1986. District Government jobs increased by 2,000 over the year, while Local Government jobs increased by 200.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

The number of jobs in the Suburban jurisdictions increased by 7,500 over the month--9,500 in the private sector. With the exception of Manufacturing (-600 jobs), all private sector industries experienced growth during April. Services (2,900 jobs), Construction (2,800 jobs), and Wholesale/Retail Trade (2,700 jobs) combined accounted for eighty-eight percent of private sector growth. In the Trade industry, Retail Trade added 1,900 new jobs over the month. State and Local Government (1,400 jobs) and Federal Government (600 jobs) both declined during the month of April.

Over the year (April, 1985 compared to April, 1986) Suburban employment grew at a rate of 5.8 percent. The number of new jobs increased by 72,200. The private sector accounted for ninety-two percent of the over-the-year increase with 66,500 jobs. In the Suburbs, Services (24,500 jobs); Wholesale/Retail Trade (20,500 jobs); and Construction industries (9,600 jobs) led the gains in the private sector. Retail Trade (16,900 jobs) accounted for eighty-two percent of total Trade growth. Within Retail Trade, Eating and Drinking Places (5,700 jobs) was the major growth component. In the public sector, State and Local Government employment (6,500 jobs) was the growth component, while Federal Government declined by 800 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE METROPOLITAN AREA

As a result of April's job growth in the District and in the Suburbs, Area employment totalled 1,968,800 jobs, up 9,000 from March. The private sector added 11,100 jobs over the month (April, 1986 compared to March, 1986). The largest over-the-month increases

COMPARATIVE GROWTH RATES
APRIL 1985
To
April 1986

U.S.	3.0%
Area	5.0%
N. VA.	8.0%
Md. Surburbs	3.7%
District	3.6%

DOES/LMIR

occurred in Construction (4,200 jobs); Services (3,700 jobs); and Wholesale/ Retail Trade (2,600 jobs). Eating and Drinking Places (2,100 jobs) was the growth component in the Trade industry and All Other Services (3,200 jobs) accounted for almost eighty-seven percent of the growth in the Services industry. Both the Federal Government (900 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,200 jobs) experienced decreases in employment over the month.

The number of jobs in the Metropolitan Area increased at a rate of 5.0 percent (94,300 new jobs) over the year (April, 1985 compared to April, 1986).

In the Area, the private sector accounted for eighty-five percent of total growth. Gains were largest in Services (36,200 jobs); Retail Trade (18,500 jobs); and Construction (10,700 jobs). Overall, the number of private sector jobs increased by 80,400. Public sector jobs in the Area rose by 14,000 over the year--8,700 in the State and Local sector and 5,300 in the Federal sector. At its current growth rate, Area jobs will exceed 2.0 million by the end of the year.

DOES ANNOUNCES JOBS HOTLINE

The D.C. Department of Employment Services (DOES)--the city's public employment office--and the Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation held a reception on May 13, to highlight the "Kool Hotline on Jobs" program, a new service for helping area employers find workers and for District residents to locate jobs in the metropolitan area. Brown & Williamson, sponsors of the new program, hosted the reception at the National Press Club to publicize the service, which is aired through two local radio stations (WHUR-FM and WOL-AM) and full-page ads in the Washington Afro-American newspaper.

Conducted since March in conjunction with DOES, the "Kool Hotline" consists of a series of newpaper advertisements about job openings, free skills-training for District residents, and job-hunting tips. The full-page newspaper ads, published monthly, list more than 30 openings, ranging from clerical and service occupations to positions in the technical and managerial fields. These are selected from the Employment Services' Job Bank, the most extensive in the area. Job title, salary, a brief description of the position, and necessary qualifications are listed, and job seekers are directed to visit any of the Department's five employment centers for screening and/or referral to jobs or training programs.

Washington, D.C. becomes the eighth city to participate in the "Kool Hotline on Jobs" program following New Orleans, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Oakland, Dallas, and Houston. The program was introduced in 1980.

Gail Logan Strange, minority communications coordinator with Brown & Williamson, said: "In developing the Kool Hotline on Jobs Program, Brown and Williamson was looking for a project that would have a positive impact on one of the nation's major concerns -- unemployment". The program was developed as a public/private partnership effort to address that concern and to work cooperatively with local public employment offices in helping bring about full and meaningful employment. The company-sponsored, paid radio annuncements, are to be broadcasted on the two radio stations one week prior to publication in the newspaper.

Employers wishing to list full-time job openings in the Washington area, and to advertise, at no charge, through the "Kool Hotline on Jobs" should contact the Employment Services Job Bank at 724-3785.

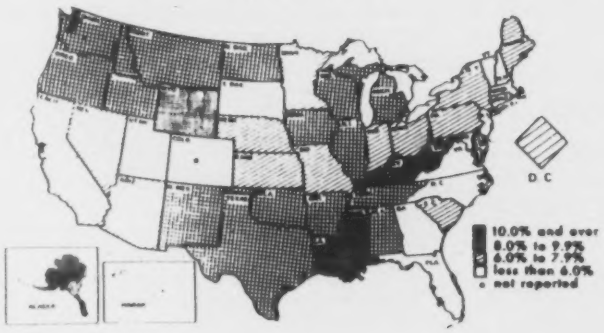
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In March, 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 220 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. The Washington Area's rate at 3.5 percent was down from the 3.8 percent recorded in February. This was the sixth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the first time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in three and a half years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, for the first time, the Washington Area was tied with the Boston Area with a rate of 3.5 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, D.C., had a 5.2 percent unemployment rate. This was down 0.6 percentage point from February. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles south of Washington, D.C. had a March jobless rate of 4.5 percent down from 4.9 percent registered in February.

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary rate of 7.0 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 30th highest jobless rate in the country. The same position it held in February. Virginia's rate at 5.5 percent was down from 6.0 percent in February. Maryland's rate was also down, from 5.1 percent to 4.5 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 42nd and 47th, respectively, among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Six states, Louisiana (13.1 percent); West Virginia (11.7 percent); Alaska and Kentucky (11.3 percent each) Mississippi (11.2 percent), and Wyoming (10.6 percent) registered double-digit unemployment rates. It seems as though Louisiana has supplanted West Virginia as the state with the highest jobless rate. Louisiana has posted the highest jobless rate for three consecutive months. New Hampshire had the lowest rate--3.8 percent unchanged from January and February. Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates, ten had declines of 1.0 percentage point or more (including the District of Columbia). The largest decline was in West Virginia (3.3 percentage points). Unemployment rates increased one percentage point or more over the year in Louisiana, Kentucky, Texas, and Illinois and in excess of 2.0 percentage points in Wyoming.

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1986



UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-four selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the seventeenth highest jobless rate at 7.0 percent. This position was down one notch from February when the District had the eighteenth highest rate. The average unemployment rate for all 25 selected cities was 8.5 percent. Of the 25 cities, 21 posted lower jobless rates and four recorded higher rates.

Gary, Indiana continues to have the highest rate of joblessness at 18.2 percent, up from 17.0 percent recorded in February. On the other hand, Boston, Massachusetts continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for nine consecutive months, at 4.8 percent. Gary also posted the largest decline over-the-year, 4.2 percentage points. This was followed by Newark, New

Jersey with a drop of 3.2 percentage points; Cleveland and Cincinnati, Ohio's rate dropped 2.5 percentage points and 2.2 percentage points, respectively. The over-the-year increases in Buffalo, New York; Chicago, Illinois; and Houston and Dallas, Texas were one percentage point or more.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	March 1986	March 1985
1. Gary, IN	18.2	22.4
2. Buffalo, NY	12.3	11.3
3. Detroit, MI	11.3	12.3
4. New Orleans, LA	10.6	10.9
5. Cleveland, OH	10.6	13.1
6. Newark, NJ	9.9	13.1
7. Houston, TX	9.9	8.7
8. Dayton, OH	9.7	11.3
9. Chicago, IL	8.9	7.9
10. Birmingham, AL	8.4	9.3
11. Miami, Fl	8.2	9.4
12. Pittsburgh, PA	8.1	8.7
13. New York, NY	7.9	9.0
14. Milwaukee, WI	7.7	8.1
15. St. Louis, MO	7.6	8.5
16. Cincinnati, OH	7.3	9.5
17. Dist. of Columbia	**7.0**	**8.9**
18. Los Angeles, CA	6.8	7.3
19. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.2
20. Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.5
21. Philadelphia, PA	6.5	7.2
22. Dallas, TX	6.2	5.2
23. Salt Lake City, UT	6.1	6.8
24. Columbus, OH	6.1	7.8
25. Boston, MA	4.8	5.2

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE ACTIVITIES

The April, 1986 outlay for unemployment compensation benefits in the District of Columbia totalled $6.5 million--the highest monthly outlay since February, 1984. The April outlay was 13 percent above the same period last year, but less than one percent above last month. The change in the maximum weekly benefit amount--from $206 to $250--effective January, 1986 continues to be the contributing factor in the rise of the total benefit payment.

The number of initial claims filed for benefits increased 5 percent over last month--a quarterly phenomenon generally reflecting the change-of-base period surge of claimants. The number of jobless weeks compensated declined by one half of one percent from last month. On the other hand, as expected, the April, 1986 average weekly benefit amount rose again--to $160--up one percent over last month. The current weekly payment is 11 percent above April, 1985.

The benefit payment outlay to date this year stands at $24.7 million compared to $22.0 million through April last year--again reflecting in part the effect of the new maximum weekly benefit amount in 1986. The average weekly benefit amount through April, 1986 was $156 compared to $145 for the comparable period last year. Jobless weeks compensated through April of this year totalled 157,800--also slightly above the 152,400 level cumulated through April, 1985.

The number of first benefit recipients through April, 1986 is 9,200--1,000 above the same period last year. This is due, in part, to the surge of claimants who filed in January, 1986 associated with the new maximum weekly benefit amount, and otherwise to the general increase in initial claimants this year. The number of exhaustees to date is also up slightly. Overall, activity in the program has increased to date this year--somewhat reversing the trend that was evident at this time last year.

GO WITH US GROW WITH US IN '86

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

April 1986

	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	% Change From March 1986	% Change From April 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	3,063	2,870	2,746	+ 6.7	+ 11.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,730	39,563	38,950	- 2.1	- 0.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	37,099	37,575	35,356	- 1.3	+ 4.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,878,180	$5,898,549	$4,984,244	- 0.3	+ 17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$158.45	$156.98	$140.97	+ 0.9	+ 12.4
Number of First Payments	1,769	1,817	1,566	- 2.6	- 13.0
Number of Final Payments	944	981	943	- 3.8	+ 0.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,082	10,498	9,182	- 4.0	+ 9.8
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	168	188	119	- 10.6	+ 41.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,884	2,652	4,031	+ 8.7	- 28.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,849	2,572	3,904	+ 10.8	- 27.0
Total Benefits Paid	$525,120	$464,129	$678,649	+ 13.1	- 22.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.32	$180.45	$173.83	+ 2.1	+ 6.0
Number of First Payments	173	167	146	+ 3.6	+ 18.5
Number of Final Payments	90	63	118	+ 42.9	- 23.7
Total Beneficiaries	782	738	979	+ 6.0	- 20.1
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	63	68	45	- 7.4	+ 40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	629	639	721	- 1.6	- 12.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	470	477	551	- 1.5	- 14.7
Total Benefits Paid	$ 83,915	$ 84,302	$ 89,982	- 0.5	- 6.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$178.54	$176.73	$163.31	+ 1.0	+ 9.3
Number of First Payments	54	49	46	+ 10.2	+ 17.4
Number of Final Payments	22	39	36	+ 43.6	- 38.9
Total Beneficiaries	144	144	160	0.0	- 10.0
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,294	3,126	2,910	+ 5.4	+ 13.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	42,243	42,854	43,702	- 1.4	- 3.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	40,418	40,624	39,811	- 0.5	+ 1.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,487,215	$6,446,980	$5,752,875	+ 0.6	+ 13.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$160.50	$158.70	$144.50	+ 1.1	+ 11.1
Number of First Payments	1,996	2,033	1,758	- 1.8	+ 13.5
Number of Final Payments	1,056	1,083	1,097	- 2.5	- 3.7
Total Beneficiaries	11,008	11,380	10,321	- 3.3	- 6.7

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.

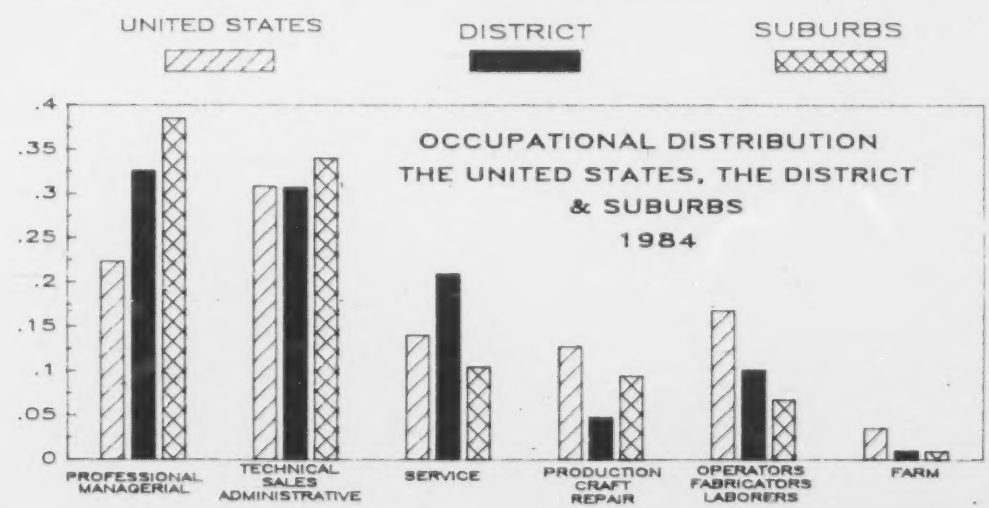
OCCUPATIONAL PROFILE: A HIGH SKILLED LABOR POOL IN THE DISTRICT AND THE AREA

☆☆☆☆☆

The District of Columbia has a resident labor force which is mostly unskilled. **False** -- according to a comparison of the occupational distribution of the Nation, the Area, the District, and the Suburbs. Based on 1984 annual average data from the Current Population Survey (CPS), the District has proportionally more executives, managers, and professionals than found elsewhere across the nation. Further, the proportion of these workers living in the District is only slightly less than similar workers living in the Washington suburbs.

Not surprisingly, there are more administrative support workers in the District, and to a lesser degree in the suburbs, than in the national labor force. Service workers, however, are extensively more common in the District than in the Area or the nation. Taken together, service and administrative support workers make up over forty percent of the District's labor pool. On the other hand, the proportion of District resident who are unskilled transportation workers and laborers is approximately equal to that of the nation. Suburban workers were found in these less skilled occupations only about half as frequent as in the Nation and the District. However, transportation workers and laborers combined account for only 6 percent of all District workers--in sharp contrast with the 33 percent who are managers or professionals.

Craft workers and machine operators are the most under-represented in the local economy, both in the District and in the suburbs. This lack of skilled journey-workers clearly underscores the lack of manufacturing and fabricating industries in the District and the Area. On the other hand, it is precisely these basic industries which are experiencing difficulties in the national economy, while the Area's labor force, both in the city and the suburbs, is occupationally equipped to support growth industries such as services, communications and finance. Thus, these occupational comparisions show that the District has a significantly skilled labor force, not too different in structure from the suburban labor force. Compared to the nation, the Washington Area is strongly oriented to managerial, professional, sales, and service skills and is only lacking in machine operators.



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE LABOR FORCE
IN THE NATION, THE AREA, THE DISTRICT AND THE SUBURBS
1984

	US	AREA	DC	SUBURBS
EXECUTIVE/MANAGERIAL.....	10.0%	17.4%	14.6%	18.1%
PROFESSIONAL.....	12.3%	20.0%	18.0%	20.4%
TECHNICAL.....	2.9%	3.9%	2.8%	4.2%
SALES.....	12.0%	10.5%	7.3%	11.2%
ADMINISTRATIVE.....	15.9%	19.0%	20.6%	18.7%
SERVICE.....	14.0%	12.3%	20.9%	10.4%
PRECISION, CRAFT & REPAIR.....	12.7%	8.6%	4.7%	9.4%
MACHINE OPERATORS.....	8.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.6%
TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING.....	4.1%	3.1%	4.7%	2.7%
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANING & LABORERS.....	4.7%	2.7%	4.1%	2.4%
FARMING, FORESTRY, FISHING....	3.5%	0.9%	0.9%	0.9%
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Current Population Survey. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information & Research Division.

HIGH DEMAND OCCUPATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA

Occupations with 200 or more annual average job openings was published in the Annual Planning Report for the District and Metro Area, 1985. In response from JTPA planners, LMIR reformated and ranked these annual average job openings in descending order. The table that follows is the result of that ranking.

GROWTH OCCUPATIONS IN THE WASHINGTON AREA
(annual average openings)

1	SECRETARIES.....	6060
2	JANITORS, PORTERS AND CLEANERS	4280
3	GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE.....	3470
4	SALES CLERKS.....	3390
5	TEACHERS, PRESCHOOL/ELEMENTRY.	1810
6	TYPISTS.....	1790
7	CASHIERS.....	1790
8	SALES REPS., TECHNICAL.....	1510
9	NURSES, PROFESSIONAL.....	1490
10	WAITERS/WAITRESS	1420
11	FOOD PREPARATION, FAST FOODS..	1400
12	ACCOUNTANTS/AUDITORS.....	1300
13	TEACHERS, SECONDARY.....	1250
14	LAWYERS.....	1240
15	SYSTEM ANALYSTS, EDP.....	1120
16	GUARDS/DOORKEEPERS.....	1060
17	MANAGERS, STORES.....	1010

Growth occupations con't.

18	ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS.....	930
19	TEACHER AIDES/EDUCATION ASS'T.	890
20	ACCOUNTING CLERKS.....	830
21	BOOKEEPERS, HAND.....	790
22	MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS.....	770
23	SALES REPS., NONTECHNICAL....	650
24	COMPUTER PROGRAMMERS.....	640
25	NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES.....	640
26	KITCHEN HELPERS.....	620
27	WRITERS/EDITORS.....	610
28	RECEPTIONISTS.....	590
29	STOCK CLERKS.....	570
30	TRUCK DRIVERS.....	560
31	AUTOMOTIVE MECHANICS.....	540
32	LECTURES.....	490
33	TEACHERS, ADULT ED.....	470
34	GRADUATE ASSISTANTS.....	470
35	HELPERS, TRADE.....	470
36	DELIVERY/ROUTE DRIVERS.....	460
37	ECONOMISTS.....	440
38	COMPUTER OPERATERS.....	440
39	PARALEGAL PERSONNEL.....	430
40	PERSONNEL, LABOR RELATIONS....	430
41	MANAGERS, RESTURANTS ECT.	420
42	TELLERS.....	420
43	GARDENERS.....	420
44	STOCK CLERKS, SALES.....	420
45	ELECTRONIC TECHNICIANS.....	410
46	PHYSICANS/SURGEONS.....	410
47	CARPENTERS.....	390
48	COOKS, RESTAURANT.....	370
49	CIVIL ENGINEERS.....	340
50	LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES.....	340
51	FILE CLERKS.....	330
52	PURCHASING AGENTS/BUYERS.....	320
53	LIBRARIANS.....	320
54	DINING ROOM ATTNS.	310

Growth occupations con't.

55	COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL.....	310
56	ORDER CLERKS.....	290
57	SWITCHBD OPS/RECEPTIONISTS....	290
58	COOKS, SHORT ORDER/FAST FOODS.	290
59	COSMETOLOGISTS.....	290
60	MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.....	260
61	LAW CLERKS.....	250
62	BUS DRIVERS, SCHOOL.....	250
63	ASSOCIATE PROFESSIORS.....	240
64	BUYERS, RETAIL/WHOLESALE.....	240
65	PAYROLL CLERKS.....	240
66	PAINTERS, MAINTNANCE.....	240
67	SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS.....	230
68	TEACHERS, VOCATIONAL.....	220
69	TEACHERS, COLLEGE.....	220
70	PROFESSORS.....	220
71	VOCATIONAL/EDUCATION COUNSELOR	220
72	WHOLESALERS.....	220
73	PLUMBERS.....	220
74	ASSISTANT PROFESSORS.....	210
75	PUBLIC RELATION SPECIALISTS...	210
76	SALES MANAGER/RETAIL.....	210
77	INSURANCE AGENTS, BROKERS.....	210
78	SALES AGENTS, INSURANCE.....	210
79	PERSONNEL CLERKS.....	210
80	ELECTRICANS.....	210
81	DRAFTERS.....	200

DOES/LMIR

HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April, 1986 were down $5.48. Average Weekly Hours remained the same, and Average Hourly Earnings decreased 14¢.

The largest overall increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods. Average Weekly Earnings increased $24.36. Average Weekly Hours rose 2.3 hours. Average Hourly Earnings were up 16¢ an hour. The increase was due to a pay increase.

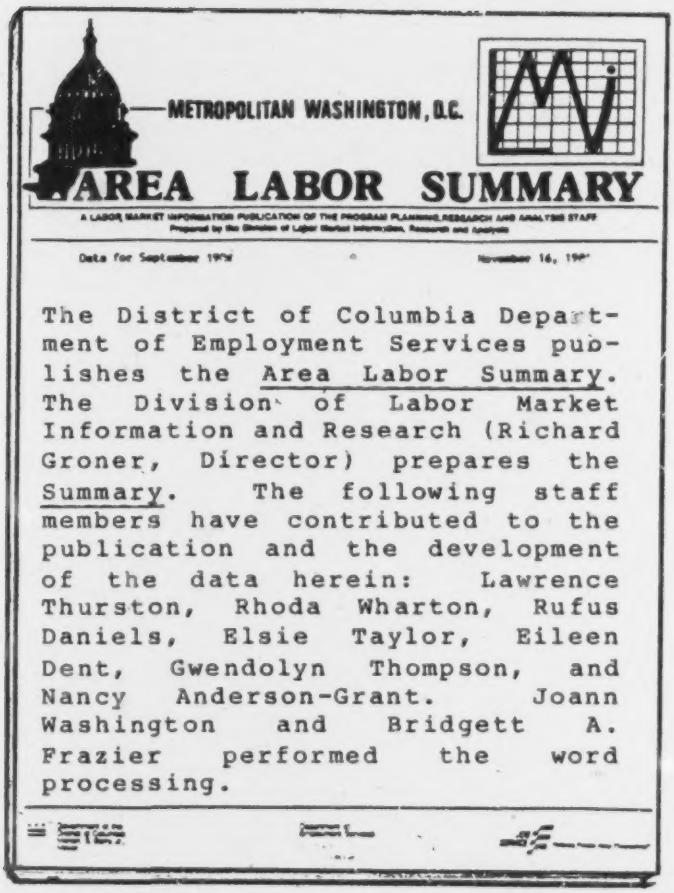
The largest decrease was in Printing and Publishing. Average Weekly Earnings decreased $22.21. Average Weekly Hours were down 1.0 hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 27¢ an hour. The decrease was attributable to less overtime being worked.

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
April 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985	April 1986	March 1986	April 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	404.94	410.42	395.47	39.2	39.2	37.7	10.33	10.47	10.49
Durable Goods	385.43	386.87	352.80	41.4	41.2	40.0	9.31	9.39	8.82
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	439.50	392.84	388.07	50.0	42.7	43.8	8.79e/	9.20a/	8.86a/
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	389.05	407.23	351.05	41.3	42.2	39.4	9.42	9.65b/	8.91d/
Other Durable Goods	363.61	366.96	343.09	38.6	39.8	39.3	9.42a/	9.22e/	8.73
Non-durable Goods	421.85	432.75	432.68	37.2	37.5	35.7	11.34	11.54	12.12
Food & Kindred Products	445.79	430.54	531.73	38.2	37.8	36.9	11.67	11.39f/	14.41g/
Printing & Publishing	439.11	461.32	449.63	35.7	36.7	35.1	12.30c/	12.57c/	12.81a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	333.33	308.97	288.77	42.9	40.6	37.6	7.77b/	7.61a/	7.68c/

Total Production Workers	April '86	March '86	April '85
	37,300	37,400	36,400

a/ Overtime at premium pay.
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.
e/ Longer work week.
f/ Data not comparable to previous year due to work occurring in data.
g/ Data not comparable to current year.



METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

Data for September 19[illegible]

November 16, 19[illegible]

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

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